Full of Hard Sense.

sense into his arguments, and does so with

sense into his arguments, and does so with-out fail. He is a capable judge of humor and is gifted in the pointedness of his il-lustrations. When making a speech he is much given to metaphor. In ordinary con-versation he is likewise easy in his compari-

A Great Stump Speaker.

Secretary Wilson is a stump speaker of

national reputation. His forte is the stump.

He would not make much headway as an

orator before a diplomatic assembly, al-

though in point of education and learning

he would not be a stranger. Put him be fore an audience of farmers, however, and he will capture every man in it on the short-est notice. He is an earnest, forcible speak-er. His heart is thrown into the work and

he is oblivious to everything else. He went to Omaha with the President a short time ago and assisted the President in his speech-

making from the rear of the car. At one town in Illinois Secretary Wilson became unusually absorbed in the speech he was making. He had gone over time and the

ness and devotion to duty. Nothing more delights an Iowa farmer than to know that he is going to hear Secretary Wilson talk. This is because the Secretary's words are intelligible to his hearers and full of com-

forensic frills or trimmings Secretary Bliss is a success. He has a good voice, clear

enunciation, a straightforward way of pre

forts have been auspicious and brilliant, although delivered in a way different from

CARS SUSPENDED IN AIR.

Novel Construction of an Electric

Railway Over a River.

The oft preposed scheme of an electric

aerial railway, by which the passengers

could be shot through the air at a high

rate of speed in a car suspended on an

elevated framework, is at last to be real-

ized in a German road between Elberfeld

and Barmen. Of all electric roads yet built

or building this is certainly the most

unique, surpassing the impractical "am-

phibious" line at Brighton and the Boynton

monorail system at Longport. Elevated

electric lines have become quite common

during the past three years, but the idea of suspending the car from an overhead

framework, instead of allowing it to run

upon it, is startlingly radical and a con

in the hearts of timid travelers, despite the fact that it is claimed to be quite as safe

s the ordinary method of running cars on

Were it not for the fact that this system

is now being constructed by a well-known German firm, and that the road is already well under way toward completion, one might look askance at so revolutionizing a

method of rapid transit, which is only once

removed from flying.

Local circumstances are such, however

that the only available route for the road was over the bed of the River Wupper, a connecting link between the two towns.

At first it was suggested that single pillar

be erected in the center of the stream and an elevated platform be erected thereon

upon which to lay tracks. This, however

would have resulted in obstructing the river channel, and was not feasible, owing

to tides and heights of bridges, etc. Finally the suspended aerial system was adopted. Each car seats from fifty to sixty people.

ind is reached by means of iron statrway

eading up to a platform. These cars are

wheels being supported on movable trun

nions, which permits of rapid propulsion and yet ease in taking curves. The selec-

tion of electricity as the motive power is a foregone conclusion, as no other form of power is so well adapted to the peculiar re-

uirements imposed by this very novel con-

of importance to the successful operation of the system. Twenty-five miles an bour

s the contemplated speed. Every possible precaution has been taken to provide auto-

Double-tracked throughout its length, the

ost will run well up into the millions, and the unfamiliarity of the work renders

progress very slow, so that it will be some

the practicability of the scheme is known.

SHY OF WINDSTORMS.

Tactics That Birds Pursue to Escape

Impending Danger.

The power of the winds is dreaded by al

most all ordinary birds, and an instinctive

knowledge seems to be possessed by them

hat if they once surrender to the force of

he winds unknown dangers will have to be

faced. Consequently, when a high storm

prevails, all birds seek shelter of some

kind. The strong-winged sea birds are the

iast to take fright at the approaching hur-

ricane, but even they will finally try to

scape its fury beneath the shelter of some

liff or sand dune. During tremendous

wind storms birds may sometimes be seen flying overhead at a great altitude. When

this phenomenon is observed it may b

taken for granted that the upper atmos-phere is comparatively quiet, and that the disturbance is confined chiefly to the lower

regions. Many sea birds seek the upper all of common quietness during tropical hurri-

When a heavy wind or gale springs up he gulls, terns and petrels will fly back and forth over the water's surface, rising

and falling, and uttering their peculiar cries

of warning. If the storm extends too high up they will drift gradually with the wind

or fly away to the edge of the hurricane

Very often they get caught unexpectedly in the gales of wind, and they find them

selves in a dangerous position. Then they struggle with might and main against the

powers of the air currents. Knowing that

danger and death face them if they once come under the dominion of the wind, they

use all the strength and tactics they are

oung herring gull, a petrel or a tern thus

surprised will beat up against the wind with powerful flight. It will rise high in

the air, facing the gale, and making a little progress forward as well as upward. Then

t will suddenly descend with rapid fligh

toward one side of the storm swept path, but falling off at the same time in the direc-

tion of the blowing wird. Once more it

storm. By pursuing these tactics the bird

Excessive Severity.

"Have you anything to say before sen-

"Your honor," replied the prisoner, "

have no fault to find with any one but the

district attorney. I am a mere swindler, your honor—nothing worse; and"—his voice trembled with emotion—"it isn't right to

denounce me as if I were the villain of a melodrama."

ence is pronounced?" asked the judge.

work itself to one side of the

will sweep around and face the storm, as

cending heavenward, and striking parately out toward the direction

From Puck.

capable of to combat the elements.

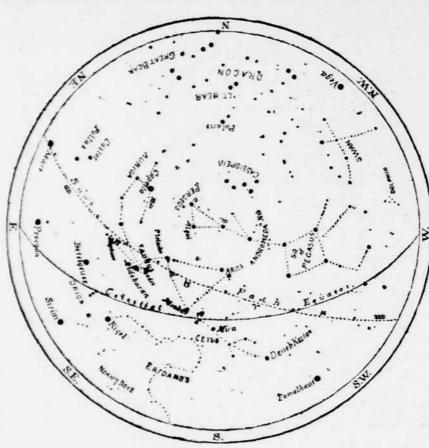
From the Boston Transcript.

disabled, no serious accidents would

natic devices so that, should the car

From the Philadelphia Record.

levated systems



PLANISPHERE OF THE HEAVENS Showing the Positions of the Bright Stars which above the Horizon December 1, 15, 31, at 9, 8, 7 p.m.

SKIES IN DECEMBER

Some Interesting Information for must be extremely close to each other." Amateur Astronomers.

THE BRILLIANT EASTERN QUADRANT

A Tiny Planet Which Circles Between the Earth and Mars.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

itien for The Evening Star



rizon, are the two "Guardians of the

Pole"-the two stars in the bowl of the Little Dipper which correspond in position with the Pointers in the Great Dipper. At the left of these two stars and somewhat lower than they may be seen the "eyes" of the Dragon, a pair of stars about as bril-Eant as the Guardians, but wider apart. Still farther to the left and barely above the horizon is Vega, the brilliant of the summer skies, now supplanted by its rival, Capella, which stands on nearly the opposite side of the Pole Star, high in the northeast. At the left of Vega stands upright the Northern Cross-the old constellation Cygnus, the Swan. In mid-heavens in the west is the great Square of Pegasus.

huge but not very conspicuous constellation Cetus, the Whale. A line run from Fomalhaut, the bright star seen low in the southwest, to Aldebaran passes lengthwise through the center of this celestial mon-ster, and on this line lie the two secondmagnitude stars Deneb Kaitos and Men-kar, which mark respectively its tail and head. Mira, the "wonderful" star in this constellation, now crosses the meridian at orizon to the zenith. This famous variable star passed its maximum in October when it was about as bright as Menkar and it is now on the wan-

Nearly overhead and just across the meridian is the conspicuous pair of stars which mark the head of Aries, the Ram. Between Aries and Cassiopela is Andro-meda, her head marked by one of the corner stars of the Square of Pegasus, and her feet in line with the stars in the head of Aries and the Pole Star.

Facing the East. By far the most brilliant section of the

heavens tonight, at the hour named, is the eastern quadrant. Here we may count even stars of the first magnitude-onehalf of the number ever visible to observers in the mean latitude of the United States—and eight or ten of the second mag-aitude, while the Milky Way, sprinkled with countless tiny twinklers, forms a splendid getting for this collection of bril-liants. The low-rmost star of the seven, situated exactly in the east, is Procyon, in the Cauls Minor, or Little Dos. At the same low allitude to the southeast. low affitude, in the southeast, flashes Sirjus, the glorious Dog Star, in the Canis Major, hine times as bright as an average star of the first magnitude and five times as bright Above Sirius reclines the "mighty" Orion,

with its two brilliants, Betelgeuse, in the right shoulder, and Rigel, in the left foot. The three stars in the belt and that in the left shoulder, Bellatrix, are of the second

Above Orion is Taurus, the Bull, containing the bright star Aldebaran, the "Bull's Eye," and marked, moreover, by the finest two of the naked-eye star clusters, the Hyades, which form the bull's face, and the Pleiades, in his shoulder. On our left, at a low altitude between east on our lett, at a low attended to the and northeast, are the Twins (Gemini), of which the upper, Castor, is a bright second-magnitude star, while Pollux, the lower, is commonly classed as of the first magnitude. Capella has already been pointed out in the northeast. This star, the She-Goat, stands in the left shoulder of

Auriga, the Wagoner. An Interesting Star.

The second-magnitude star new situated directly beneath Capella is Beta Aurigae in the Wagoner's right shoulder. This star is interesting from the discovery made with the spectroscope that, though to the raked eye and even through a telescope it appears no different from other stars magnitude, it is really a binary star; that is, it has a companion star revolving around it. Speaking with reference to this application of the spectroscope, Prof. Barnard, in his recently delivered address on Celestial Photography, says:
"The spectral lines have a normal post-

tion only when the object whose light is under examination is motionless in the line of sight. When it is in motion to us or from us these lines are displaced from their normal positions, in the first case toward the violet region of the spectrum, and in the other toward the red. peculiarity, besides showing the motions through the aid of photography, an en-tirely new class of bodies, the so-called spectroscopic binaries. It has been found that in the case of certain stars the lines are periodically doubled at short intervals thus indicating the presence of two bod-ies, which must be rapidly revolving about each other. The doubling of the lines is due to the alternate approach of one and the recession of the other body, which thus causes a displacement of the two sets of spectra, for when the motion is at right angles to the line of sight (and this must occur at two points in the orbit) the two readily be shown from the known periods of these stars and their enormous distances that no telescope is likely to be made so pendent components. The visual double tar having the shortest period is one dis- | Star.

Beta Aurigae was the second discover ed of these spectroscopic binaries, of which five are known, the first being Mizar, in the handle of the Dipper. It has a period of only four days, the relative motion of the components about each other being about 150 miles a second, and the distance between them six million miles. Speaking of this star, Sir Norman Lockyer remarks: "To see the moon (companion) would require a telescope, not eighty feet long, but with an object glass eighty feet in diameter, because the closer two stars are together the greater must be the diameter of the object glass, independently of its focal length and magnifying power." Mr. J. E. Gore has figured out that the mass of this system is about five times that of the sun and that its distance from us is five and a half times that of Strius, or, say, fifty "light years." fifty "light years."

Planet DQ.

One of the most interesting of recent asmay now be seen at tronomical discoveries is that of a tiny 9 o'clock near the planet which circles round the sun between horizon, between the earth and Mars. The discovery was north and north-ast, made at the Urania observatory, Berlin, on its two "pointers" the evening of the 14th of last August, by directed faithfully, as ever, to the Pole Star.

Above the Pole Star.

The evening of the Pole Star attraction of the Pole Star.

Herr Witt, while searching with a camera for asteroids. After the fashion of naming asteroids, it has been labeled "DQ, 1898."

The Secret.

Judge Day is a specific proves upon investigation to be searched and the pole Star. Above the Pole Star and nearly overhead is the W-shaped figure of Casstopeia. Blow the Pole Star, nearly half way to two "Guardians of the Lit."

Above the Pole Star, nearly half way to two "Guardians of the Lit."

The nearest that Mars can approach the earth is about 35,000,000 miles. Planet DQ performs its revolution round the sun in very elliptical, so much so that while the DQ performs its revolution round the sun in a period of 645 days, which is forty-two days less than that of Mars. Owing to the great variation in its distance from us its stellar magnitude has a considerable range At the present time it is of about the twelfth magnitude, according to an esti-mate made at the Harvard College observatory, but when it is at its nearest to us it should be of about the sixth magnitude, and should therefore be visible to the naked eye. At the present time this little fellow is in the constellation Aquarius, setting at about 10 p.m. To judge from the amount of light which it sends to us, it can hardly be more than twenty-five miles in diameter.

Comets. Nine have been discovered thus far, including three short-period comets.

rine at the Lick observatory January 2. This is a periodical comet, and its return was looked for. (b) A new comet discovered by Perrine

March 20. It was found near the western side of the Square of Pegasus, moving (c) A new comet discovered at the Lick ervatory by Coddington by photography June 11. It was near the star Antares,

Enke's comet. Periodical. Picked up by Tebbutt at Windsor, New South Wales, June 11, northeast of Orion. (e) A new comet by Perrine, June 14, in Cancer, moving southwestward.

(f) Wolf's comet. Periodical. Found in

(f) Wolf's comet. Periodical. Found in Aries by Hussey at the Lick observatory, June 17. (g) A new comet by Giacobini, June 18, in Capricorn, moving westward.

(h) A new comet by Perrine, September

12, found near the Sickle in Leo, moving southeastward. southeastward.

(i) A new comet, found by Brooks, at Geneva, N. Y., October 29, in Draco, moving southeastward rapidly. This comet ed through the constellation Hercules, der of Ophluchus, making straight for the

head of Sagittarius. Two other periodic comets, Swift's and s, are scheduled for this year, but

have not yet been picked up. A Lunar Eclipse.

On the 27th there will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible on all of the continents except Australia, and over the Atlantic ocean. The duration of the eclipse, exclusive of the penumbral phase, which is never perceptible, will be three hours and forty-nine minutes. The moon will be totally eclipsed one hour and thirty minutes. At the middle of the eclipse the moon will in the zenith of an observer in longitud 5 degrees east from Greenwich and in north latitude 23 degrees 30 minutes—very nearly at the center of the Sahara desert. Observers on the Atlantic coast of the United States may see the whole of the eclipse, which will begin for them at about the time when the moon rises-just before or a few minutes after, according to their exact location. Those on the Pacific const can see only the second half of the eclips the moon rising for them at just about the time when the total phase ends.

A minimum of Algol will occur this even-

ing, December 4, at 10 o'clock, and another on the 7th at 7 o'clock. The next minimum favorable for observing will occur on the 81st at 9 o'clock.

The Planets.

Mercury will be an evening star until the 21st of this month. It is at its greatest distance from the sun east-21 degrees 10 minutes-today. Look for it low in the

Venus was in inferior conjunction with the sun-passed between us and the sun-on the 1st. She is now a morning star, but too close to the sun to be visible Mars is an evening star, rising at about 9 is in the constellation Cancer bout 20 degrees southeast of the Twins shining with his well-known ruddy light and brighter than a star of the first mag-The planet's distance from us is about 75,000,000 miles, and because of its position with respect to us and the sun its phase is gibbous. It is still too far away

for a small telescope to make much of it, but in another menth or so it will have le-come one of the chief attractions of the Jupiter is a morning star, rising at about 4 a.m. Saturn and Uranus are ooth very close to the sun, nearly in conjunction with

Neptune is an evening star, well above the horizon at 9 o'clock, though invisible being of only the tenth magnitude. It is within two degrees of the star which tips the Bull's southern horn, in a northeast direction from it.

On the 21st at 2 p.m., Washington time the sun will enter Capricorn and winter On the 31st at 3 p.m. the earth will be at its nearest to the sun-3,000,000 miles nearer

Thousands of situations have been obained through the want columns of The

than on the 2d of July.

All the Members of the Cabinet Are Spellbinders.

ON THE PLATFORM OR THE STUMP

Gov. Griggs' Oratory and Secretary Long's Scholarship.

A STORY ON MR. WILSON

Written for The Evening Star.



O CABINET IN many years has been composed of as many orators as that of President McKinley. In this respect, as in all others, the President is peculiarly fortunate in the list of men who daily advise with and consult him as to the nation's affairs. Oratory is not of much use in Washington or in the ses-

siens of the cabinet, but should occasion arise to defend the course of the administration there are not eight more fully equipped men in the United States. They could Pegasi, which he found to have a period of about eleven years. The spectroscopic binaries seem to revolve in extremely short periods—a few days—and, in at least one one can stand outside the cabinet door at One can stand outside the cabinet door at ach meeting of the President's advisers and never hear a word spoken on the inside. This is because the business is conducted in a business-like way, and the conversation is not above the ordinary tone. Only once or twice in the last year was there ever anything like speechmaking in the cabinet woom. This was back just before the outbreak of the war with Spain. President McKinley was preparing a special message to Congress and strong influence was being brought to have him recommend that the independence of Cuba be recegnized. The question was under dis-cussion, and there was considerable difference of opinion among the members. Several began talks, but before they had finished they resorted to oratory. Attorney General Griggs had just then entered the cabinet. He had never before addressed so distinguished an audience, but the fire was in him. Arising, he made a speech against recognition which decided the cabinet against that course. The speech is deciared cabinet members to have been the fine: ever heard by them. The young Attorney General apparently recognized that more than ordinary eloquence, combined with an abundance of facts, would have to be used. He rose to the occasion, and was compli-

The Secretary of State.

Judge Day is a speaker, but not an oraer; not the kind of a man whose words charm and delight his hearers. He is a methodical speaker, one who can present facts in such a way that the reason is swayed. The man who succeeded him-Secretary Hay-is both an orator and speaker. He can win with both eloquence and reason. He is a student of an audi-ence. After taking the size of his hearers he conforms himself accordingly. He is ually at ease at a banquet of great brains Great Britain or before an audience of American workingmen. His pose and ges-tures add weight to the argument and ora-tory which he presents. A long newspaper training gave him a vocabulary and a touch f words which never fall to charm. Former Postmaster General Gary was nore of a speaker than an orator. He was succeeded by a man of international repu-tation as a finished and fluent orator. Postmaster General Smith is at ease in any gathering. He ranks with Secretary Hay in this respect. He has a thorough com-This year has been remarkably prolific of mand of language, and in making a speech words is engaging and attractive. He is always in demand as an orator. His hapwhose returns were looked for. The list plest efforts have been in after-dinner stands as follows:

(a) Winnecke's comet, first seen by Perwith every political topic, and has made many a vote for his party by his eloquence.

Secretary Long's Eloquence.

Secretary Long has for years been recognized as one of the foremost orators in a state which has given to the Union Webster, Choate, Everett and Winthrop. The peculiarity of Secretary Long's oratory is its absolute simplicity and naturalness,

He addresses an audience just as he would talk to a group of men and women in a parlor, with ease, grace, and is remarkably strong in persuasion. So quiet and gentle were Mr. Long's methods that as a lawver addressing the jury it never seemed to the juryman that he was being reasoned with, or that an argument was directed at him. It rather appeared as if he were listening to the common sens-talk of a sympathetic friend. This is the secret of Mr. Long's success as an advocate and public speaker.
One characteristic of Secretary Long

which makes it possible for him to be sim-ple and natural, and at the same time earnst and eloquent, is his ripe scholarship Had he devoted himself to literature would have made a shining mark. Ever his taking up a pen as a diversion has resulted in some masterful products. When quite a young man he wrote a poetic transation of the Aeneid of Virgil, which is

still a standard work. Some of his fugi-tive poems have found places in the hymn books, and many a gem of expression crose and in verse, is attributable to John). Long. He was a great campaigner in Massa husetts in the days when party lines were osely drawn and the state a battle ground

etween opposing forces. He stump than any other man contributed to that gentleman's defeat. Of late years Secretary Long has been so engrossed by an extensive law practice that he has been able to accept few invitations after-dinner and other occasional ad-

dresses. An Oratorical Giant.

Several days ago there was a case in the Supreme Court in which Attorney General Griggs and Joseph H. Choate of New York appeared on opposite sides. "I am going up to hear the argument," said a promient member of the administration, "as it will be a contest of giants." Mr. Choate's reputation was made long ago, and the remark simply shows the estimate of "Governor" Griggs, as he prefers to be known. Before a jury of twelve men, a court or on the hustings Mr. Griggs has few superiors as an orator. He has the traditional face of an orator. When only ordinarily interested in a subject his ora tory is more that of a trained lawyer ex-pounding facts, with a mixture of theory and fancy that he thinks will win his cas but when he is wholly aroused to a subject his words flow from his mouth in a convincing and beautiful stream. The repub lican party has not had a more successful speaker in New Jerzey. His democratic opponents in that state always kept away from him when possible. He knows what wit is and uses it with ease. Secretary Alger falls little short of a professional and finished orator. He is of good voice, of ready wit and of better than ordinary presence. The Secretary was never trained as an orator, although he once studied law and was admitted to the bar. As a stump, political or business speaker Secretary Alger always proves a drawing card, but for an oratorical effort, in which eloquence was to be employed, the Secretary might show a little unfamiliarity with the business. He is quite reserved in his manner before an audience, and doesn't like Senator Mason take an audience. doesn't, like Senator Mason, but he says is ence into his confidence. What he says is hard, cold sense, and is said in the reg-hard, cold sense, and the man of affairs. He stands up in front of his audience a plain, blunt man, whose word goes because he has been successful in life, and because his has been successful in life, and because his deas are respected as coming from a man who has the confidence of the people of his state and of the country. On the stump the Secretary makes a fetching talk, as his democratic opponents who were against

him in 1896 know. His success on the stump lies in his use of reason and not rhetoric. He made many speeches in the campaign of 1896 and can probably do as

ELOQUENT SPEAKERS | much consecutive work in this line as any | THE COMING WOMAN

Secretary Gage has never made any pre tenses to being an orator, but his friends A New Ideal as Exemplified by a Vissay he is developing into one fast. Since entering the cabinet heshas made several itor From the North of Europe. noted efforts before prominent and influen tial bodies. His long life as a banker, dur

ing which he did not take a prominent part in politics, rendered it unnecessary to give much attention to forensio efforts. His talks were confined to business men and to TO LIVE, TO SUFFER AND TO ENDURE talks were confined to business men and to organizations where politics did not enter so conspicuously. The Secretary is not at all backward, however, and is at perfect ease before an audience. On finance he naturally shows the deepest khowledge, but the President has found in him a safe adviser on nearly every subject. His flow of words is good and his sentences constructed so as to be tuneful and harmonious. In an ordinary talk he can put bushels of hard sense into his arguments, and does so with-

Anna Evreinoff's Remarkable Learning and Wonderful Personality.

A MISSION TO THIS COUNTRY

Written for The Evening Star.

If I told you that the coming woman is in own, and that I have spent a morning with her, you might have sufficient interest to inquire whether she rides a diamond frame and what are her designs on Congress, but any other idea of her than this would doubtless never stir your mind. I want you to know, however, she is what Susan B. Anthony never dreamed, nor does it enter into the bifurcated emancipation of the American woman to produce her. She comes in time with the prophecy of optimistic ones who turn from the menaciag corruption of twentieth century civilization and look to the north of Europe for that which is to redeem us. She is a Slav. She comes from Russia, and her name is Anna Evreinoff. The Learned Woman.

making. He had gone over time and the train should have started a good while before. His audience was enjoying the talk immensely and applauding his speech right along. Nobody wanted to interrupt, but finally the President said, "Pull his coat tail." Secretary Porter gave a short jerk at the Secretary's long coat. In a few seconds he gave another and then anothereach harder that before. Secretary Wilson's heart was in his work and he never felt the interruption. He soon finished of his own accord. This illustrates the qualities of the man in all paths of life—earnestness and devotion to duty. Nothing more delights an Iowa farmer than to know that Anna Evreinoff is one of the most learned women of all Europe. She studied in Germany at the universities of Heidelberg and Leipzig from 1869 to 1873, when she passed the examen rigorsum, and was the first woman to be so distinguished; was gradu-ated doctor of jurisprudence of the juridica faculty of Leipzig. She then the Slavonic language and the flagolitic scripture in Warsaw, Prague and Agram and traveled through Crotia and Dalmatia, collecting customary law. On her return to Russia, in 1878, she was elected a member of the Juridical Society of Moscow, also of the Ethnological Society of Moscow, and mon sense and comparison.

Secretary Bliss and Secretary Gage have had about the same experience as speakers. In a straight, business talk without forensic frills or trimmings Secretary Bliss was made president of a scientific commission for the study of Russian customary law. The same year the Imperial Society for Preservation of Ancient National Scrip-tures edited her work, "The Laws of Vin-odal, A. D. 1280," written in flagolitic characters, and another similar work, "The Laws of the Island of Veglia of XV Censenting his points and facts, and commands attention from men who like to listen to this style of oratory. His after-dinner eftury." In 1882 she was elected a member of the Juridical Society of St. Petersburg and Kieff, and from 1885 to 1890 she edited that which marks Chauncey Depew. Secretary Bliss talks with vim and leaves nothing to be guessed at. He aims to be understood. In thorough knowledge of political affairs he is the equal of any man. and controlled a review at St. Petersburg called the Northern Messenger. In addition to the foregoing, she is author of many other legal and scientific works, a sum-mary of which, with her biography, is published in the Encyclopedia of Brockhaus and Ephrusis.

and Ephrusis,

Appalling, is it not, to fancy a woman's brain guilty of so much learning. The first thought of it made my blood run cold, and if Anna Evreinoff had been anything but Russian I would rather have run the risk

of going to see her. There is that about the Russian personality which powerfully attracts me-a mystery deep and fascinating as the mys-tery of iniquity; something, too, which con-veys to me a tantalizing sense of being unrience in sorrows the Russian character has become known to us, and one finds it familiar, therefore, in the more or less conscious brotherhood of human woe

Anna Evreinoff is distinctly Russian in all that the word implies of struggle and success through suffering.

Her Personality.

I have mentioned some of her intellectual attainments and distinctions. Socially she was born no less distinguished-a daughter sky paints the logic of human destiny t represent to you Anna Evreinoff as I found er-the grim gray of the fatality of life, the sullen red of protracted suffering, the underlying elusive tone of enduring hope. She is an old woman, white-haired, flesh and blood embalmed in parched skin that wrinkles on her frame—the mere ex-cuse for a soul's continued working in the world. She wore a coat and skirt as little of a woman's dress as the form it covered was of a woman's body. The immortal life within her that was radiant in her glance and vital in her handclasp seems to have demanded a sloughing off of the mortal that her spirit may have nothing in way. She received me in a cold, sparely furnished room behind a shop, where she is stopping with a compatriot of hers, who looks like Tolstoi gone into trade.

Her Mission.

Anna Evreinoff's mission to this country is the self-appointed one of seeking to explain to Americans the importance and true sense of Czar Nicolas II's disarmament proposal.

truction, flexibility of operation, ease of centrol and absence of flying dirt all being She divines in this overture to international peace the czar has made a movement to realize among the political powers of the world an application of the principle mutuality, which she declares to determining factor of civilization to Russia, and that we may have sympathy with the czar's proposal, she wishes us to know its inception by knowing better than we do the national life of Russia. For the sake of teaching us this-that is, "for the truth" sake," as it appears to her—she has sacri-ficed the small remnant of worldly goods left her at home and come a stranger to a strange land, the physically feeble—and spiritually grand—old woman I have de-

Her Visible Words.

As she talked to me her words had no so much the effect of sound as of light. I seemed not to hear, but to see in strange, bright pictures, the principle of truth and justice she set forth, and, more than anything she said, always greater than her noblest thought, the woman herself was revealed to me, a luminous character that in moments caused me to lose sight of the bitter contradiction of human experience and to glory in the divine possibilities of the untrammeled human soul.

To complete my feast of the good things

of human nature which Anna Evreinoff at forded me while I sat with her, her friend -nay, her two friends-entered.

Her Two Friends.

The one friend is a Russian noblewoman who abandoned everything else of value in her life to enter upon the service of Anna Evreinoff's genius, in which service she has worked as mother, sister, brother, husband, friend for twenty-eight years. She is a superb specimen of physical strength and endowed with a mind that otherwise contrasted would appear remarkable wish you might have seen the exquisite emotion expressed in her fine face as sho spoke of her eminent friend's fast-failing nealth and of the pain it causes her tha health and of the pain it causes her that she cannot give her own vigorous life that Anna Evreinoff may be strong and live.

"Oh," laughed the great poor woman, with a merry toss of her head. "I do not need to be well; health does not matter. I have so much energy for all I need to do—so much energy, indeed, I often wish I might give some to those who lack it." might give some to those who lack it."

"Ah, yes," sadly replied her friend. "So much energy, it is true, but it is the fire of the spirit and it consumes the body."

Here is history repeated, with a change of sex proper to the "woman's era"—a Miss David and Miss Jonathan; and, in another aspect, a Miss Boswell and Miss Dr. Lohnson, for every word that fells form. Johnson, for every word that falls from Anna Eyreinoff's lips her friend treasures; she has accompanied her in all her travels, attended upon all her studies and worship fully entered into all her thoughts. In the twenty-eight years of their union they have never been separated a day. I spoke of another friend. Anna Eyreinoff

has never had a lover, has never "been in love," She has loved study, the truth, one woman—and a dog! Where the majority of women end in their devotion to men she began, and has steadfastly continued. Even the dog seems to have been idealized by its rare relations in life. It is a pug, very venerable and distinctly Russian. For the common chump expression of the usual pug's face it has taken on the immasura-ble calm of a seer. Its deep-furrowed vis-age made me think of the last picture of age made me think of the last picture of Madam Blavatsky, which she inscribed,

"Helen Blavatsky in all the majesty of her wrinkles."

Struggle to Get an Education. The story of Anna Evreinoff's struggle

to obtain an education runs like a chapter of a Russian romance. She was passionately fond of study as a child, and when she was twenty years old she requested her father to send her to Germany to study law. Her father was appalled by the ec-centricity of her ambition, and, falling to divert her from it by argument, finally put her on a five years' probation. During this time she was under bond to appear in society as usual and to abstain from vulgar application to a course of study clearly un-becoming a modest, proper woman to fol-low. Throughout the time set she would dress and visit by day and dress and dance by night, until, in the natural order of by night, until, in the natural order of a fashionable life, time came to rest, when a fashionable life, time came to recommend she would secrete herself in her room and by stealth pursue the unboly calling of the law. At the end of the five years she reminded her father of his compact, and again begged to go to Germany to study. Then the old gentleman's wrath was unbounded.

That she had obstinately remained truto her ambition all these years, deceiving him meanwhile by apparently dutiful devo-tion to pleasure seeking, was preposterous We grew at once sorry then-not for our-He would rather see her in her grave that a student in a university, and she had his hand to the man beside me, he to the next and this one to another, and we were joined word, emphatically spoken, that never



Anna Evreinoff.

should she go thence with his permissio The only thing left, then, was to go withou t, which she did. She dressed herself or day to attend the festivities of her siste name day celebration, and, taking advantage of the occasion to load herself with all her jewels she went from her sister's house to the railway station, boarded third-class carriage, and thus was speede way toward the goal of her ambition

How She Traveled. At a small station not far along she le

he train, fearing to be traced and overtaken. She sold her jewels here for an ab surdly small sum, and with this sole source of funds proceeded toward the frontier, traveling with horses from one village to another, being driven by outlawed Jews. She was, of course, suspected of being her-self an outlaw, and at one place the man veys to me a tantalizing sense of being unnamed and potential in my own soul, as if the Russian were the sealed epitome of a profound wisdom I have possessed and formulation. I dare say this notion arises from the result of the bargain he had made, and, instead of going himself, started her with a half-idiotic brother of his to out with a half-idiotic brother of his to drive her. This creature carried her to the edge of a dense forest, then refused point blank to go on, telling her a man had been eaten by the wolves in that forest the week previous. She coaxed, she commanded, but in vain. The creature remained firm in his determination to return, and she therefore made her way through the forest alone. When she got within some distance of the frontier, to avoid possibility of detection, she proceeded the balance of the way afoot. The husband of Souya Kovalevsky of the late governor of the imperial residence Peterhoff, and bred amid luxury, in the court circle of gay St. Petersburg. 1 she went to Heidelberg. Here the great wish I had the colors with which Dostoevoman mathematician dwelt in the sam ouse, pursuing their separate studies in the university.

Two Great Students.

Anna Evreinoff and Souya Kovalevsky were playmates in childhood, and the former carries always with her a singular mark of their early friendship-the print of Souya's teeth upon her hand. As children, the subsequent rivals in intellect wer rivals in physical strength, and one day, in wrestling bout, the embryonic woman lawyer threw the embryonic woman mathe matician to the ground, whereupon the latter fastened her teeth in her victor's hand When we were students together in Heldelberg," said Anna Evreinoff, relating the incident, "I used to show the scar and tease Souya with this evidence of her barbarity until she declared she would bite my head off if I did not cease."

In the University of Leinzig.

At the expiration of a year and a half in Heidelberg, Souya Kovalevsky departed to follow mathematics in Berlin, and Anna Evreinoff went to study law in the University of Leipzig. She was the first woman to take a law course at Leipzig. Speaking of her experience, she said:

"During the years I was a student there was treated with exact justice by the faculty, and completely ignored by the stu-They acted always perfectly ignor ant of my existence, and yet in all thosyears, never by word or look had I cause to eel myself conscious of my sex. When I had completed the course the

faculty did not wish to confer a degree upon a woman. They wished me to be content with a diploma certifying that I had satisfactorily completed the course, but I said 'no,' and said, further, I would stay until they gave me my degree. I sat in class with a prince of the realm on either side of me, and finally I determined to beg them to appeal to the king on my behalf-King John of Saxony, whose own love of study I felt certain would incline him with sympathy toward me. But I had not yet spoken when one day the king visited the iniversity, and noticing me, he asked who I was, and about my studies. Then he called me to him, and congratulating me on my attainments, asked me if I were happy in his kingdom. 'No, your highness, I am not,' I replied, and when he asked me why not. I told him because the faculty i not let me take the examination for Doctor of Jurisprudence.

A King as Advocate. "He was at once interested, himself be

ame my advocate, and thus I was permited to take the examination. But not as were the men. I was required to prepare my dissertation in advance, which was circulated among the faculty, who were five months in satisfying themselves that I might have my degree. It was not the dis tinction of the degree I sought, but the au-thority it conveys which I wanted to give weight and increased usefulness to my sub quent scientific work." I have spoken of Anna Evreinoff as the

coming woman. I hope I see clearly and not too hopefully in thus characterizing her. The creature we are accustomed to regard as the new woman is unsexed, or de sexed, sacrificing the gentle traits of both man's and woman's nature to her inordinate intellectualism and self-love. Evreinoff appears to me super-sexed, if I may coin my word, and is truly an instance of genuine feminine independence.

But there is her physical attenuation and

her disregard for the esthetic possibilities of a woman! Is Tennyson's "Princess" of a woman! Is Tennyson's "Princess' realized to be bony, plain and not well dressed? Ah, but my new woman has just arrived, and, if you please, think of the great distance she has traveled, of the opposition she has met and conquered—of all that she has done and suffered, because she is the first to come, which those who follow her may miss, and so have strength and time for the ornamentation of them

Not intellectual endeavor, but self-sacrifice, is the keynote of this Russian woman' development, and that, as she describes the national life of her country, seems to be also the keynote of Russion civilization.

Rapidly Extending Communism. She sketched to me a communism rapidly extending among the peasants of Russia that is one of Tolstoi's dreams of brotherly

love come true.

"When the serfs were liberated." said she, "the great mass of the peasantry found of The Star.

themselves in amount of land, and absolutely of everything else. They had not the abil-ity of independence. They had no imple-ments of labor; they had no food, no shelter-nothing but themselves and women and little children and a patch of barren earth. How, in this desperation, was conceived the now existing communism was described to me by a peasant in a southern province. Said he, 'My family was starving and my own stomach was crying for food. There was no roof over our heads, because we had not even straw with which to cover the four cold walls that shut in our sorrow from the world. Finally, I could endure it no longer. I turned from my children begging me for bread and went outside. I stood in front of my door and looked over waste land as far as my eyes could see, and knew that I must plod a thousand miles to get work and bread for my family. While I stood looking my neighbor also came outside his door. He looked over the same weary waste and knew that he, too, must go so far for work and food. too, must go so far for work and food. And another man came and stood slient and helpless, looking over the long, long way. Then as we stirred to start on the sad journey we happened to look in one another's eyes, and we saw that we were all brothers of the same family of wor.

in sympathy and suffering. So we set about our task, still holding hands, and thus we have continued to labor." The Unit of Five.

selves, but for our brother. I extended my

"This was the birth of Russian communism, and the spirit is preserved in practical form in every branch of industry. No alone agriculture, but every trade and profession is followed, under control of an organization, which binds five families toorganization, which binds five families to-gether as the industrial unit, and unites the interests of the whole in associations, which conduct all business on altrustic principles. The social and moral interests of every community are similarly operated, and to these associations all women must belong. Of these social and ethical asso-ciations five families constitute a unit, and in the working of the plan most beauty. ciations five families constitute a unit, and in the working of the plan most beautiful regard is paid to old age. The oldest woman of the five families allied in moral unity is the infallible head. She must every day visit the homes of her alliance, inspect the house and the children, and give coun-sel to the mother, and every day each child thus related to her must render her some service in recognition of the love and rev-erence due to age."

Regard for Old Age.

This regard for old age, Anna Exceinoff told me, is inherent in the national life of Russia, "In my own family," said she, "we had always an old person living with us, and for generations it was the custom that the children in the morning, as soon as they were dressed, must go to the aparias they were dressed, must go to the apari-ment of the old person, and each one per-form some service for her. We must do this before we said our prayers and had our coffee. The eldest child has always the most responsible service to render, and I recall that when I was sixteen years old it fell to my lot to attend upon the old person then with us when she died. I was required to minister to her last wants, and to assist in preparing her for burial. That to assist in preparing her for burial. That seems to me as it should be, and I have urged upon the Woman's Club of Paris to have for their monumental work at the exposition in 1960 a palace for old age, and institute therein a new set of immortals, the Academy of Education. There will be many monuments of art, science and of yearning, but that which educates us is to live, to suffer and to endure, and to usher in the twentieth century with a celebration introducing a spectacle of old age im-mortalized would be to introduce a great

mortalized would be to introduce a great hope for the centuries to follow."

To this that she believes Anna Evreinoff has made sacrifices, as is the habit of her faith. On the death of her father she in-herited a considerable estate, but her moth-er's income being reduced with advancing years, she gave her entire fortune to her years, she gave her entire fortune to her mother. Subsequently all the property she had accumulated in the Review, which she published at St. Petersburg, was confiscat-ed by the czar, and now, still characteristic of the spirit of self-forestials. of the spirit of self-forgetfulness that animates her, she has made further sacrifice of this world's goods, leaving everything behind her to come to this country for the sake of the truth she finds in his inexorable highness' disarmament proposal.

Verily, Anna Evreinoff is not so much a great scholar as a great saint in the opinion of PAVLINE PRY.

ENGLAND'S COAST DEFENSES.

The Secrets of Her Explosive Miner Are Carefully Guarded. From Tit-Bits.

In event of war, no allen army could approach our shores without imperiling its navy by encountering our explosive mines, scores of which surround our coasts at all places likely to be selected for attack by a foreign foe. The Thames is also carefully shielded by similar secret mines, one of these being in the vicinity of Blackwall. The precise locality of these mines is, however, for obvious reasons, kept a dark and inscrutable mystery, and the approaches to them are so cleverly constructed and concealed that no one save an expert would

suspect their real character.

An innocent-looking cellar at the basement of a certain tradesman's shop is the entrance to one important mine, but ever the tradesman himself is not aware that the government rents his cellar, nor does he ever surmise the true nature of the operations carried on therein. The mines are equipped with explosives of the most potent kind, and admirably connected with the secret chambers on shore by means of

electric wires. Each mine is controlled by a button, over which are printed particulars relating to the location and character of the mine. This button is placed in the wall of the secret chamber and secret chamber, and covered by a double door securely locked, the outer door so closely resembling the wall of the chamber that no one but those in the secret could detect its presence. The chambers are double-locked, and approached by passages protected in a similar manner,

Every lock and key is specially made

for the government, and is unlike any other. Only a few of the very highest offi-cials are allowed to use these keys, and they are selemnly sworn to preserve secret rigidly. No persons, apart from those especially empowered, may inspect or visit any of the secret chambers at any time, except by express written "permit, personally procured from a certain high official. This is exceedingly difficult to obtain, and, in fact, is rarely ever granted. Prior to such a permit being issued, the officials assure themselves that the possessor of the document bears a blameless character, is British born, and has no ul terior reasons for preferring his request. This settled, he is sworn to secrecy, in the most solemn manner, blindfolded. conducted by a circultous route to the secret chamber, where he is permitted to use his eyes but not his tongue, no questions being answered by the attending officials. Strange stories have been told of at made by foreign spies to penetrate the privacy of these mysterious mines.

A young lieutenant in the navy, whose honorable character won the confidence of his superior officers some years since, was accorded the privilege of guarding one of these secret mines, and intrusted with cer-tain information concerning its character. Soon after his appointment he became engaged to a charming young French lady, of whom he was desperately enamored By some inexplicable means, his fiancee got to hear of his appointment, and, by alternate threats and persuasions, induced him to take her to see the secret mine unde

On the evening arranged, after extracting a solemn vow of secrecy from his lady-love, and getting her to don the dress of a naval officer for the occasion, he was about to set out on his secret mission, when, to his surprise and alarm, he and his companion were arrested by detectives. In some mys terious manner the authorities had been en-lightened as to the proceedings on foot,

and were in time to stop them.

For "breach of regulations," the young lieutenant was subsequently court-martialed and reduced, while his charming companion, who proved to be a spy in the em-ploy of the French government, was conveyed back to her own country

caustic caution. On another occasion, a German gentleman contrived to locate the entrance of the secret chambers, and actually hired a member of the Bill Sikes fraternity to aid him in negotiating the double locks one dark November night. But so splendidly fitted and fortified were these appliance both the visitors were doomed to disap-pointment. Returning from the rendervous, both the plotter and his accomplice were

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